THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 435. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORT OF SHANGHAE,
10th November, 1858.

WHEREAS it has been certified to me FREDERICK HARVEY, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul that a Chinese boat belonging to APPOO, licensed Pilot, was *on or about the 6th instant*, plundered by Pirates while cruizing about in the entrance of the Yang-tsze-kiang, and amongst other things carried off, was APPOO's license the number of which is 31. This is therefore to give notice that the said license has been cancelled and any information regarding the same should be furnished to the undersigned.

11de FREDERICK HARVEY.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO or the present firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison HOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS HOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr WILLIAM HOGG in our House ceased on the 30th June last, and our firm now consists of

HUGH HAMILTON LINDSAY,
ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS,
GEORGE ADAM WEINER, and
JAMES HOGG.

LINDSAY & Co.

2?no Hongkong, 27th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do. " " " 6 "
Twelve do. " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port, Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.

warf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 8, Leadenhall Street, London.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong*.
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai*.
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore*.
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman*.

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum*.

2nd. ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

3rd. ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH, PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA, FLANNEL, &c., &c.

FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.

tf Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ... $7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ... 2.00
Do. ,, Pocket, ... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River. The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from 1*st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from 1*st January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

S. S. "LADY MARY WOOD."

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship *LADY MARY WOOD*, of 553 Tons Register and 260 Horse Power, will be disposed of at *Hongkong* by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 1st of December*, should she not be sold previously by private contract.

The Ship is well found in Stores.

Survey Reports, may be seen on application to the undersigned.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 19th November, 1858. 27no

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, *about the end of November*, the Lot of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., and also the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES HOWMAN & Co.

E. LOUREIRO.

tf Shanghai, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

TUNED and LESSONS given. Apply to D. D. *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 12th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon*.
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary*.

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS, BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.

NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquered ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,

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86, St. James's-street London.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOVEREIGN."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th. Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manilla, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, EX *VERSAILLES*.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Versailles*, a fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Highland Cloaks, Lambs Wool Socks, Caps, Twilled Flannel Monkey Jackets, Cloth Gloves, Mixed Tweed and Colored Beaver Coats, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

25de Shanghai, 22d November, 1858.

PUBLIC AUTION.

TO be sold at AUCTION, on the premises of the undersigned on *Monday next, the 29th instant*, at 10½ o'clock A.M.

1 Pointer Bitch thoroughly broke " Bell."
1 Water Spaniel " Rolla."
1 Scotch Terrier " Fox."
1 " " " Jack."
1 English " " Joe."
1 " " " Jessie."
1 " " " Trim."

Just arrived per *Spirit of the Deep* and are in excellent condition. They will be on view the morning of the sale.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 27th November, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th instant*, at half-past 10 A.M. at the residence of WM. THORBURN, Esq

All the Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Carpets, Table Ware, Choice Glassware, Plate and Plated Ware; a very choice collection of Time-Pieces and Ornaments in Bronze, Porcelain and Glass; very rare Chinese Curios, Sedan Chairs, &c., &c.

And on *Tuesday*, at 4 o'clock P.M. The Horses, Saddlery, &c.

On view *This day, (Saturday).*

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

TERMS.—*All Lots to be paid for on delivery, in Shanghae Sycee, or clean Mexican Dollars at 71 cents.*

All Goods must be paid for and cleared on Wednesday, the 1st December.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.

o Shanghai, 27th November, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Tuesday, the 30th instant*, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The LOT of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ALABASTER & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co. The ground will be divided in two Lots. Lot No. 1 facing the Bund, and Lot No. 2 at the back. The sale will take place on the spot. Also at the same time and place he will offer for sale the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES BOWMAN & CO.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder within ten days. Any Purchaser failing to complete his purchase to forfeit the first instalment paid by him. One half of the expence of fresh Title Deeds to be borne by the Purchaser the remainder by the Estate.

E. LOUREIRO.

o Shanghai, 23d November, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sept. 25	Singapore,	Oct. 31
Bombay,	Oct. 16	Hongkong,	Nov. 12
Calcutta,	Oct. 18	New York,	Sept. 31
Galle,	Oct. 21		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 22 July — Received per Post,—
Shanghai, 14 July — *viâ* Marseilles ... 15 Sept.
viâ Southampton 20 Sept.

MAIL of 9th Oct. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Nov. 24th—Shanghai, Dec. 3d. Last year it was received on 30th Nov. per *Yangtsze* and on 3d Dec. per *Singapore*.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd instant, the Wife of S. CLIFTON, Superintendent of Police, of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 26th Nov., 1858.		*Ending 26th Nov., 1857.*	
20,—*Max.* 67	*Min.* 48	*Max.* 58	*Min.* 39
21,— " 64	" 40	" 62	" 41
22,— " 59	" 45	" 65	" 48
23,— " 60	" 45	" 67	" 52
24,— " 69	" 42	" 70	" 55
25,— " 58	" 44	" 67	" 48
26,— " 58	" 45	" 50	" 40

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 m/s. 6s. 10d., First class Credits, other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 10½d. per Tl.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Nov. 20....	460 —	....524 a 530....	510 —
" 22....	453 —	....527 a 535....	510 —
" 23....	450 —	....525 a 530....	508 —
" 24....	455 —	....522 a 530....	508 —
" 25....	450 —	....520 a 525....	505 —
" 26....	450 —	....520 a 528....	500 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 20th, *Cockatrice*, (Br. sch.), 105, Wood, from Callao, and *Ursula*, (Am. bq.), 473, Richardson, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—Nov. 20th, *Bella Rosa*, (Sp. bq.), 414, Marcenlla, for Amoy & Manila; *Euphrates*, (Br. bq.), 420, McKellar, for Amoy, and *Urania*, (Am. bq.), 406, Turner, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Mrs. Rogers, and child, Mrs. Jones, Dr. G. Everest, R.N., Messrs. J. Sear, and Robertson.

THE next outward mail for Europe is appointed to leave here on next Tuesday, week the 7th instant, and the inward mail of 9th October is due here per P. & O. Company's Steamer on the 3d proxo. It will probably arrive earlier by a private steamer.

WE hear that His Excellency Baron Gros will quit Shanghai to-day for Hongkong in H. I. M. S. *La Place*.

VARIOUS are the rumors about the Yangtsze Expedition; the only authentic news received is that published last Saturday, which was to the 13th. The Taoutai sent word to the Custom-house yesterday that the rebels had fired at the ships when they were passing Nanking, and that they were bombarding the town in consequence. Another report says that when fired at, one of the ships returned the same number of guns (three) and then steamed on towards Hankow. But that which possesses the greatest appearance of probability is the following:—

"Leang, Commissioner of Finances for Keang-sing stationed at Chin-keang-foo, a few days back addressed a despatch to his superior Hokweitsing governor-general of the Two Keang to report that at Woohoo, a town about 300 *le* past Nanking, the rebels had fired upon the British ships and that they had returned the fire destroying two forts and killing a number of rebels. Hokweitsing transmitted the news to Kweileang and the despatch reached Shanghai at 3 P.M. on the 25th instant.

"No despatch has been received by Kweileang of any fighting having taken place at Nanking between the British and the Taiping rebels."

Chin-keang is only about 30 miles from Soochow and therefore if the collision had taken place at Nanking on the passage up the river the news would have been received here many days ago, and if on the return of the Expedition down, some of the fleet would in all probability have arrived here before this time.

The Chinese steamer, *Confucius*, Capt. Gough, left on Tuesday the 24th for the Yang-tsze Kiang. She will not go beyond Nanking and is therefore only likely to fall in with Lord Elgin's expedition on its return.

HWANG the Shanghai Magistrate handed over his seal of office to his successor Lew-ming-foo on the 26th instant. Tomorrow the 28th inst. Hwang will receive the seal of office of Hai-fang-teng, consequently still remaining at Shanghai.

NINGPO.

THE contention between the City authorities and people, and the Tong senn and lake people, has assumed a more bloody phase than hitherto. A correspondent writing on the 23d inst. informs us that a week before, the Taoutai with about 500 men, who had been hired some time previously and were waiting his orders, in the city, advanced against the eastern country people who retreated to the Lakes, where the party did not consider it safe to follow them. They destroyed a joss house and took four old men prisoners. In the night following, the lake people came down and carried off four of the Taoutai's boats with arms, &c.—which so exasperated him that he ordered the four old men to be decapitated. Again on the following evening the country people came down and a fight took place in which four more of the country people were taken and immediately executed, a fate that attends all who fall into the hands of the authorities.

The Taoutai has made an intrenched camp on the large parade ground on the opposite side of the river and destroyed the bridges leading into the country. It is described as being similar to that at Shanghai when the rebels held the city. There are about 1,000 men in it and as many more within the city. These measures of the Government indicate fear and are causing alarm to the residents. The Taoutai is said to be very unpopular and the people of the city are incensed against him for executing the captives.

We this week open a new "heading," under which we shall be glad to insert any matters of public interest that fairly come under the term "Ecclesiastical."

It behoves us to represent fully, as well as fairly, the whole aspect of that community of which we may venture to call ourselves the organ, it will therefore give us pleasure to insert any brief, well-digested, accurate statistics of the operations of the various missionary bodies established here; concise statements of important passing events, or descriptions of their several establishments as well as what relates to the Seamen's Church or the British Chaplaincy, will also be welcome to our columns. Controversy we deprecate as not compatible with the size or character of our paper; but facts, reliable well authenticated facts, we shall be glad to publish as part of that national life and Christian civilization which has found here both "a local habitation and a name."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Thursday last, the 25th instant, was observed by a portion of the residents at this place as a Thanksgiving Day. A public service was held at 11 A.M. in the Chapel of the London Missionary Society. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and a discourse adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. S. Burdon. As this Sermon will probably be published in a short time, it will be best to defer any notice of its several topics and their treatment.

The observance of the day, however, being a transfer to these shores of a custom which prevails over a considerable portion of the United States, is an interesting fact in itself; and the number of persons who attended this service, taken in connection with their diversities of country and denomination showed that the custom, however local in its origin, commended itself to the minds and hearts of many.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

THE Treaty of Tien-tsin has been, as was expected, a fruitful subject for the home papers to dilate upon. In the absence of local matter we have extracted largely and yet left many unnoticed, some of which are highly amusing to old China residents, as exhibiting so much ignorance of every thing connected with the country and its trade. *The Liverpool Courier*, for instance, in an illogical article intended to prove that the only profitable trade with China is in Opium, tells us that the result of two wars carried on with China to force her to permit the trade in that article is that the Chinese are now large cultivators themselves and that "the fertile valleys around Shanghai produce nothing but poppies." *The Times* exhibits a more accurate acquaintance with China affairs, derived from the experience of their late intelligent special correspondent.

(Times, Sept 24.)

When Count Putiatin was guilty of the disingenuous trick of sending a courier home without any hint to Lord Elgin or to Baron Gros that he possessed any such facilities for rapid communication some disgust was occasioned among the diplomacy of civilized Europe. It was not a diplomatic advantage gained, it was an *impoliteness*, a discourtesy, a failure in the convenances, a tricky and an underbred act. The Earl, the Baron, and the Count were upon the best possible terms. Lord Elgin had brought the Russian up to the very place where he made his treaty. Count Putiatin had been snubbed and repulsed at the mouth of the Peiho, and in his wretched little steamer was helpless and little considered. It was not until the English and French guns had battered down the forts that this parasitical appendage to the allied force found means to get a footing on Chinese soil. He went up in Lord Elgin's sleeve. We find no fault with him for immediately trying to counterplot Lord Elgin, for that was insist upon his ingratitude in attempting to prevent our obtaining the residence at Pekin. These were public Russian objects, and, as in love and war, so in diplomacy, all stratagems are fair. But nothing was gained by omitting to offer to the English and French Ambassadors an opportunity of communicating with their Courts by the courier who was setting out with the Count's despatches. A few weeks' priority of intelligence as to the terms of the Treaties could be of no possible use to his Court, and the delay could only be a vexation to the English and French public. It was a mean thing to do, and we hope the Russian Emperor will see the act in its proper light.

But how now shall we complain of the ill manners of Russians when we are treated infinitely worse by our own Ministers? The Treaty of Tientsin has now been nearly a week in England, and not even a *précis* of it has been made public. The Hon. Frederick Bruce arrived at the Foreign-office on Saturday, and every one naturally concluded that the Treaty would certainly appear in the Tuesday's *Gazette*. The *Gazette* comes out and makes no sign. Merchants and shipowners were naturally impatient and irate. To them an early knowledge of the stipulations that must hereafter govern their commercial transactions are not only of the highest possible interest, but of great pecuniary importance. It is not only curiosity, but cash, that is in suspense. No wonder that people are uneasy when it is certain that there are several men now in England who thoroughly know all the details of that document. Undue priority in the race of commercial speculation may not be designed, and yet may occur. We have been able to give the heads of the first draught upon which the Treaty was framed, but we know nothing of the document which was ultimately signed; and it is only by a very careful perusal of the language of the instrument itself that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of the completeness or incompleteness of the advantages secured. If it had been a trivial matter we might have been content to wait until our Ministerial Midas had whispered his secret to the earth and the corn had grown ripe enough to tell it. But this is not the text of a complimentary message to an American President or a Jersey official; it goes to the very pith and marrow of our commercial interests. Yet we alone of all the Powers belligerent in China are subjected by official insolence—insolence is not the word, for insolence is an unusual or *unaccustomed* act—but by official indifference to remain ignorant of the terms of the Treaty. Russia knew long ago what her Treaty is and what ours is. The absolute despot who rules those realms, and whom we sometimes in England think so hardly of, was absent from his capital when the Treaty arrived; but even in the plenitude of his despotism he had felt the ease to be one of such importance that he had left the proper powers, and the Russian Treaty was abstracted and published in his subjects immediately upon its arrival. So, also, the French are at ease with respect to the terms of their Treaty. The Emperor was far away from Paris when M. de Bellecour arrived; for aught we know, half the French Ministers might have been taking *les eaux* or killing red-legged partridges, and the other half might have been in attendance upon the Court. Napoleon III. has no small idea of his own dignity and prerogatives, but no State nonsense, no Ministerial idleness, no set of clerks dressed in a uniform of foolscap and red tape were allowed to interpose between the French people and their Treaty. The *Moniteur* came forth promptly. The French were told that their compensation is fixed at fifteen millions of francs, and all those parts of the Treaty which are points of interest with Frenchmen are duly set forth and explained. Dr. Bradly, the amiable and estimable American Consul for Ningpo, who bears the American Treaty, is already half-way across the Atlantic; and it is by no means impossible that the terms of this Treaty of Tien-sin may be flashed about the continent of America before they are known at Lloyd's. Already it has been shown that the despots of Europe have exhibited a consideration for the anxious curiosity of their people and a respect for their good will quite unknown in this constitutional country. It only remains that democratic America, with an extra 3,000 miles of distance, should obtain her information before us, and we shall stand alone in our ignorance—a signal instance of a patient people contemptuously snubbed by a tenth-rate mediocrity.

Is it ignorance, or idleness, or mere stupidity which produces these most vexatious occurrences? Is Lord Malmesbury entirely unaware that there are large interests involved in this Treaty of Tien-sin? Does he believe that a treaty of commerce is like an appeal at Quarter Sessions—a thing that can be entered and respited, and taken up and opened when it is quite convenient to all parties, and when everybody is at leisure? It may be that he is quite incapable of comprehending that any one can possibly take any interest in the matter. While the government is for the most part carried on by gentlemen farmers it is not safe to speculate that any one of them knows much of the oxigencies of commerce, or would care to emancipate himself from the idea traditional routine of other days. It is difficult to say whether Lord Malmesbury, or Mr. Henley, or Mr. Newdegate risking his thoughts upon a telegraphic wire, otherwise there was abundance of time to receive directions to open and copy the Treaty while Mr. Bruce was yet in London, nearly a week ago. Since Mr. Bruce arrived at Balmoral four days have elapsed, and still no copy of the Treaty has been made public. "The English public have taken so little interest in "the matter, they have had so little to do with "the war, their stake in the East is of such in"ferior account, their commerce is so small as "compared with that of France and Russia, that "it is not worth while for a man to lay down his "guns and take the telegraphic messenger." They "are in hurry let them collate the Treaties already "published by Russia and France. These give "the general principles, and the missionary and "indemnity clauses so far as they affect France. "Surely they cannot want to read that dry stuff "about tariffs and transit dues" These are the sentiments that seem to prompt the serious of our stiff-necked Tory officials. Yet, oh ye men of Manchester and of Liverpool and of Leeds and of London, these are the men whom you were within a few months so anxious not to embarrass! You would not budge an inch, or speak above your breath, or mutter an opinion, for fear of embarrassing Lord Derby's "Government." Do that you loved Lord Derby or Lord Derby's party, but because you saw commercial insecurity in unsettled politics. This is the kind and considerate return you get from this idle Administration. You are now the only people in Europe from whom their rulers contemptuously withhold the terms of the Treaty made in their behalf with China.

(Morning Herald, Sept. 25.)

Our contemporary, *(The Times)*, in its impression of yesterday, devotes an article to a stupid attack upon Lord Malmesbury. The grounds for this tirade is the supposed delay in the publication of the treaty between England and China. "The Hon. Frederick Bruce arrived," says this grave and sapient authority, "at the Foreign Office, on Saturday, and every one naturally concluded "that the treaty would certainly appear in the "Tuesday's *Gazette*. The *Gazette* comes out and "makes no sign." We venture to say that no person conversant with such matters expected to see the treaty in Tuesday's *Gazette*, and we should have imagined that the sagacious conductors of the *Times* were aware that it is not usual to promulgate such documents before ratifications have been exchanged. Now, when the summary of the articles first appeared it was intimated that the treaty would not be ratified for a year. Under these circumstances it could scarcely have been published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last.

The fact is, that in this matter the "Disabled Organ" has also been unfortunate. A few weeks ago it announced in indignant terms, that under the present Ministry Lord Elgin's liberty of action would be impeded, and that a satisfactory termination of the dispute was impossible. On the 31st of July the oracle wrote:—"To kill and "bury this Chinese war, to ignore the whole sub"ject, to get rid of it and hear no more of it by "any quiet means, is only too obviously the in"terest of these rulers. To bring it to a success"ful termination would be to gild the halter and "hang it up under the chandelier of the drawing-"room. Let us suppose, then, that the course of "events there should not run quite smooth."

And much more in a similar strain. The same journal had before this put in circulation a false report to the effect that the French gun-boats had forced their way up the river, whilst the English gun-boats remained behind, and in this manner sought to create an uneasy feeling with respect to the relations existing between the French and English diplomatists and commanders in that distant portion of the world. It then boldly pledged itself to the doctrine that no treaty would be obtained, and endeavoured to persuade the public that Lord Elgin had been interfered with, and that the cordial harmony of the allied forces was at an end.

The news of the satisfactory termination of the struggle, and of the signature of a treaty of peace honourable both to France and England, fell like a shell amongst the maligunants of Printing-house-square. This was another triumph which they had not reckoned to be impossible, another proof that the government of England was vested in good hands. The "Disabled Organ" ignores the services achieved, and seizes upon what it assumes to be unnecessary delay in the publication of the treaty. In frantic rage it asserts, "While the government "is for the most part carried on by gentlemen "farmers it is not safe to speculate that any one "of them knows much of the exigencies of commerce, or would care to emancipate himself from the slow traditional routine of other days." The sense of the above is involved, for the writer probably was perplexed, or he would have scarcely fallen into a blunder that even "gentlemen farmers" would have avoided. Our most unsavoury knows too well what the "gentlemen farmers" have done, and is also aware that no department of public business is neglected, and that every branch is transacted with a promptitude and a punctuality unknown in the days of Lord Palmerston's ascendancy. At any rate, a Cabinet of "gentlemen farmers" is preferable to a gathering of Whig incapables. The gentlemen farmers, as our contemporary terms them, have extricated England from innumerable perils. They have re-established our alliance with France, and restored England to her rightful position amongst the nations of the earth. They rescued the neglected and suffering British engineers from the grasp of the King of Naples, and secured an ample indemnity. They have prevented a misunderstanding with America, and taken measures for tranquilising India, securing the allegiance of her people, and developing the wonderful resources of that mighty empire. By active cooperation with France they have brought a rashly provoked conflict in China to a glorious issue. And these decisive results have been achieved not only without the aid or support, but in spite of the malignant hostility and the unprincipled opposition of the cabal and its subservient organ.

(Times. Sept. 24.)

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following article:—

"The expedition sent to China has accomplished the object the Emperor had in view. On the one hand, full satisfaction is given to well founded complaints, and the chastisement inflicted upon the magistrate guilty of the murder of the Père Chapdelaine will be made public throughout the whole of China; on the other hand, a treaty, signed almost at the gates of Pekin, assures to our commerce and to our missionaries free access into the heart of the Celestial Empire. The barriers of ages, which still kept shut out from the rest of the world a territory peopled by nearly 300,000,000 inhabitants, are definitively removed. China is completely thrown open, and can no longer escape the march of civilization.

"It was on the 27th of June last that Baron Gros signed the treaty of Tien-sin. Fully to appreciate its value it must be remembered what were hitherto the relations of the Western Powers with China, and how limited were the advantages resulting therefrom.

"The war between England and China led in 1842 to the conclusion of a treaty which, placing in certain respects the 'barbarians' of the West on the same footing as the subjects of 'the Central Kingdom,' opened certain ports to them, granted them guarantees for their commerce and personal safety, and created the first elements of an international law, until then unknown in China. By the Convention of 1844 France assured to herself the advantage of the benefits of those various clauses, and in addition elicited a decree from the Emperor revoking the penalties inflicted upon Chinese converts to Christianity. Assuredly those were important concessions, and must have imbued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of France, scarcely known at Pekin, except by the vague remembrances which the recital of missionaries had left there of the greatness of Louis XIV., and afterwards of the renown of the name of Napoleon. The decrees of toleration moreover, transported into China our traditions protectorate of the Catholic religion, extending it to Christianity in general. But if this fact success was of incontestable value it must be allowed, however, that the admission granted to us into the Chinese territory, limited to five ports, was an insufficient concession. It is also to be observed that the measure taken in favour of Chinese Christians by the edict of Taou-Kouang did not bear the stamp of a synallagmatic act, and emanating solely from the Imperial will, that act had not the force of a conventional engagement, and in no manner authorized the preaching of Christianity nor the admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Celestial Empire.

"On the other hand, the foreign legations were only allowed to reside at Macao or Hongkong, and never could treat except with the Viceroy of Canton; our diplomatic embassies could not, like the others, to fix its residence outside the Chinese territory, and always found it impossible to communicate directly with the Central Government. This state of things was a source of serious inconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an inferior position, which completely tied their hands, and lowered them in the estimation of the Chinese.

"The treatment and the advantages which the Government of the Emperor has thought fit to exact are now granted to us formally, and without reserve.

"All the important ports of the Chinese coast, as also the great internal highways of communication, are open to our navigation and our commerce. Frenchmen who, according to the terms of the Convention of 1844, were only admitted to five ports, may henceforth, provided with passports, traverse, unobstructed, every portion of China.

"It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from the Sovereign that Chinese Christians cease to fear the persecutions of the Mandarins,—but it is in virtue of conventional stipulations which, rendering homage to the blessings of the Christian doctrine, abolish the laws which forbade it and allow missionaries of the West to circulate freely in the interior of the empire to propagate it among Chinese.

"The Viceroy of Canton ceases to be the necessary intermedium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the Cabinet of Pekin, and with that view he will have a residence in that capital. The advantages of this concession, which was very revolting to Chinese pride, are manifest. It can no longer be feared that the dishonesty of certain functionaries may prevent prompt and satisfactory solution of any difference which may arise. This direct communication with the Chinese Cabinet will tend to dispel more than one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a Government which has nearly everything to learn respecting the nations of the West.

"Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to merchants to purchase directly, without an intermediary merchandise on the spot of production. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom dues in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subject to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Mandarins while on its way; the Government will publish a uniform tax of transit. The tonnage dues will also be reduced.

"For a long time the shipping trade has stood in need of protection against piracy in those seas, where it is exercised with impunity. Measures will be taken to put a stop to this scourge.

"Finally, the Chinese Government is bound to pay to France the sum of 15,000,000f. on account of losses suffered by French merchants, and as a compensation for the expenses of the war. Thus the sincere wishes of all enlightened minds have been granted. China, snatched from its state of immobility and isolation, will undergo the happy

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influence of Christianity and civilization, and will at the same time assume in the commercial movement of the world the place assigned to it by its immense resources.

"In conclusion, it may not be out of place to observe that if such great results have been obtained at the end of the world with not be given for some time to come. One part of the note requires explanation. For instance, it asserts that the indemnity of 600,000*l.* to be paid to France includes compensation for private sufferers. This is incorrect in so far that there being no French subjects at Canton or Hongkong engaged in trade, no private claim whatever was preferred. But the French authorities undertook to obtain damages for a few Swiss subjects established there. Their claims, however, were so insignificant that no compensation was demanded, and the French Government has undertaken to pay for their losses out of the 600,000*l.*

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Japan: its government, laws, manners, customs, religion, literature, together with brief notices of its intercourse with foreign nations.

(Continued from No. 433.)

Buddhists in Japan are divided into numerous classes, or 'observances,' as M. Klaproth calls them; each called the observance of the three wheels; another, the observance of the reflection on law; and a third, the observance of the book of perfect veracity, &c. The followers of some of these observances employ the Sanscrit language in their prayers, and continue to write their religious books in the Devanagari characters which they term *Bon ze*, (Pantsze,) or the Indian characters.

Japan is everywhere crowded with Budhistic temples, which are called *zi*. One of the chief temples is the Foko, in the south-east quarter of Miyako. Its inclosure contains several edifices, the most considerable of which is the saloon of the great Bulbus, which holds a colossal statue of that deity, surnamed *roosiana*, a term corrupted from the Sanscrit *rochana*, or 'the resplendent.' The image was first set up in the year 1576 by the warrior Taiko. The saloon in which it is placed was destroyed in 1596, by an earthquake. A son of Taiko rebuilt it in 1602. But the colossus, which was of gilt brass, having been materially injured by another earthquake in 1662, the statue was melted down, and the metal used in coining copper money, and a substitute of wood, covered with gilt paper, was completed in 1667. This is still in existence; it represents Budha seated in the Indian mode, upon a flower of the lotus; both of the image is about twenty feet high, and the entire statue, with the cave, about ninety feet. The head of the colossus ' ' ascles through the roof of the saloon. This ' ' ' is to be the image which so astonished the ' ' ' ard, Don Rodrigo. At a little distance from the statue is a chapel called the 'tomb of ears;' on entering this vast portico, which is eighty feet high, on each side appears a huge figure, twenty-one feet in height, representing two celestial kings, who are the usual porters at the temples of Budha. Another edifice placed before the apartment of the great Budha, contains the largest bell known in the world. It is seventeen feet high, and weighs 1,700,000 Japanese pounds, equal to 2,040,000 pounds Dutch. In the south-east side of the great enclosure, there is an apartment called 'the thirty-three areades.' It was built about the year 1115, and furnished with a splendid image having eleven faces. The dairi Gozira, who embraced the religion of Budha, placed a vast number of images in the same apartment, each 4-100 of a foot long. On each side of the principal altar are ten ranges of stools, one nearly a foot higher than the other. On each range are fifty statues, each about five feet high, of superior execution, according to the taste of the country, and covered with gilt paper. From the number of small idols upon the head, shoulders, arms, and hands of the greater ones, amounting to forty or fifty on some of them, it would appear that the number of 33,333 idols, which the Japanese assert to be found in this temple, is not much exaggerated!

The third creed prevailing in Japan is the philosophical doctrine of Confucius. The first official intercourse which took place between Japan and China, was effected by means of an embassy dispatched A.D. 57, by the dairi Sinin to the emperor of China; but we are not told whether the Chinese philosophy was introduced at that time or not. It is probable, however, that this did not happen till about 284, in the reign of the dairi Ozin, when he sent an embassy to Fiak-sae in Corea, in quest of educated men, who might diffuse Chinese literature and civilization throughout Japan. This embassy returned with the celebrated Wonin, a descendant of the imperial family of the Hans: he brought with him the book *Lun yu* of Confucius, which he presented to the dairi, and taught one of his sons to read and write. It appears, therefore, that the Chinese colonists, who had at an early period settled in Japan, did not make known there generally the art of writing, which perhaps they kept to themselves for their private advantage. Whatever be the fact, the merit of Wonin appeared so great to the Japanese, that they numbered him among the gods of their country.

The Jesuits have asserted that every Japanese yields strict obedience to whatever is required by that religion which he may have embraced; he always acts decisively, and can never be accused of making religion subservient to his worldly interests; and when those who do not believe in the gods of the country, never fail openly and outwardly with the forms of worship that are prescribed. Golownin gives a very different and more accurate view of this subject: "we knew several Japanese (says he,) who ridiculed their religious customs, and boasted that they never visited the temples; and many of them publicly eat meat in defiance of their religious laws. In general, the Japanese are extremely bigoted and superstitious, they believe in sorcery, and love to converse about miraculous stories. They ascribe to the fox all the properties which the common people in Europe attribute to the devil." The following anecdote, narrated by our Russian historian, exhibits the religious character of the Japanese in its true light: "on the high roads, every mountain, every hill, every cliff, is consecrated to some divinity; at all these places, therefore, travelers have to repeat prayers, and frequently several times over. But as the fulfilment of this duty would detain them too long, they have invented the following means to prevent this inconvenience. Upon the spots consecrated to the divinities, they set up posts to mark the distance; in these posts a long vertical cut is made, on which: a flat round iron plate turns like a sheave in a block. Upon this plate, which is dedicated to the divinity of the place, the prayer is engraved. To turn the plate round, is equivalent to repeating the prayer, and the prayer is supposed to be repeated as many times as it turns round. In this manner the traveler is able, without stopping, and merely by turning the plate with his fingers, to send up even more prayers to the divinity than he is obliged to do."

Japan, like China, has plenty of priests and nuns. Of these, there is a peculiar order of females, the dicents of both sexes. All of these shave their heads. The females, it is said, are under the protection of the nuns at Miyako, and those in some of the other principal cities, to whom they pay annual tribute out of the profits of their *trade*. Both sexes are described as being the most lascivious people in Japan, the females in particular, are the daughters of poor persons; and they embrace this mode of life with the greatest readiness, because in it they are never suffered to want for anything. They generally go in parties of two or three, traveling a few miles every day. As soon as they perceive a person of respectable appearance, they approach him with great urgency, and if he bestows any thing on them they manifest their gratitude by following him for hours! Not a few set out from the lagnios upon this infamous profession. They are generally good-looking persons, modestly habited, and are every way neatly dressed, "with the exception of their necks, which they display with great liberty." We might fill many pages with these accounts; but we have said enough, and we leave it with our readers to draw their own conclusion concerning the moral character of the people, whose land is filled with beings like the mendicants of Japan.

The literature of the Japanese is the next subject upon which we proposed to remark. From the time of Oosin, near the close of the third century of our era, to the present day, the Chinese language has been in use among the Japanese. It is chiefly employed in works of learning, but this does not preclude its general use throughout the empire. Since, however, the construction of the Japanese language differs sensibly from that of the Chinese, and since the Chinese characters have a variety of significations, it soon became apparent that some means were wanting to obviate this inconvenience. Accordingly, in the early part of the 8th century, the syllabic systems, denominated *katagana* and *hiragana*, were invented, and found completely to suit the idiom of the country. The use of this species of writing is now almost universal in Japan; it is rare to find a person unable to read it.—From the moment the Japanese acquired a written language, their literature advanced from age to age, with rapid pace. Unfortunately, in Europe it is extremely little known, and the few scientific works that have fallen into the hands of foreigners, it is evident that this people have works of all kinds, chiefly historical compositions, as well as a very extensive polite literature. Paper came into use in Japan as early as the beginning of the seventh century; and printing in the Chinese manner was introduced A.D. 1206, about 250 years before the art was introduced in Europe.

The preceding remarks concerning the Japanese language, have been drawn from the papers of M. Klaproth; what follows on this subject is taken from the Vocabulary of Mr. Medhurst of Batavia. The Japanese alphabet contains forty-eight letters, and is written in two different ways, somewhat analogous to the printed and written forms used in our own language. The first, which is called the *katagana*, is the clearest and most definite, and is chiefly used in dictionaries and works of science; the other called the *hiragana*, is more like a running hand, and is the character generally in use in all kinds of light reading and in the transaction of the common business of life. It is also called the female character, from its being usually employed by the fair sex. In a subsequent number of our work, we hope to lay before our readers both forms of the alphabet, together with specimens of the Japanese writing; we can here give only the sounds of the forty-eight letters as they are represented in the European character. A slight change in the form of some of the letters, alter their pronunciation; these changes will be distinguished from the sound of the leading forms by being in Roman, while the former are in Italic letters.

SOUND OF THE JAPANESE ALPHABET.

1	*i*	17	*re* le	33	*ko* go
2	*ro*	18	*so* zo	34	*e* ye
3	*ha* fa ba pa	19	*tsoo* dsoo	35	*te* de
4	*ni*	20	*ne*	36	*a*
5	*ho* fo bo po	21	*na*	37	*sa* za
6	*he* fe be pe	22	*ra* la	38	*ki* gi
7	*to* do	23	*moo*	39	*yu*
8	*tsi* dsi	24	*woo* oo	40	*me*
9	*ri* li	25	*i* wi	41	*mi*
10	*noo*	26	*no*	42	*si* zi
11	*roo* loo	27	*o*	43	*ye* e
12	*woo* o	28	*kfoo* gfoo	44	*fi* hi bi pi
13	*wa*	29	*yo*	45	*mo*
14	*ka* ga	30	*ma*	46	*ze* ze
15	*yo*	31	*ke* ge	47	*zoo* zoo
16	*ta* da	32	*foo* hoo boo poo	48	*n.*

Of these letters some are nearly alike in sound; some are used alternately for each other; and several when occurring at the end of a word or syllable may be contracted, as tsi and tsoo into ts,' &c. The final n is never used but in the end of a word or syllable, and is the only instance of a letter needing the aid of another to form a complete its sound. With this exception, and that of the contractions, which join two syllables together, the Japanese letters are all distinct syllables, and are to be pronounced just as they stand in the alphabet. The *l* and *r* are frequently confounded; as are also *h* and *f*; the two last should be pronounced with a sound between something between the two. 'In expressing the sounds of the vowels, the Continental pronunciation has been followed, both because it is more definite than the English, and because it has been in use for the last two centuries by the Japanese themselves, when they have occasion to express these sounds in the Roman (the Japanese), than which besides, all books lately written in that language by Europeans have used the Continental pronunciation.' Thus the *a* must be invariably pronounced broad, as in arm; the *e* always bears the sound of *ey* in grey; the *i* as in machine; the *o* as in go; the *u* as in cubic; and the *oo* as in too.

In speaking of the intercourse which has been maintained between the Japanese and other nations, we shall confine our remarks chiefly to that which they have carried on with Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English. When the Portuguese first reached Japan, in 1542, they found the inhabitants of the country enjoying a very great degree of freedom, being allowed to engage in domestic and foreign commerce at pleasure. The Portuguese were welcomed to the new country; and all, both princes and people, used the most pressing invitations to induce these strangers to enter their own harbors; and being ignorant of the intrinsic value of the new commodities, they paid whatever price was demanded. Hence, in a short time, the Portuguese amassed great fortunes; for their European and Indian commodities, they very soon became possessed of immense treasures, and 'the golden marrow of the country.' They married the daughters of the richest inhabitants of the land, and disposed of their goods to whom they pleased. "Upwards of 300 tons of gold," so says Kæmpfer, "were exported every year; for at that time they had full liberty to import and to export what goods and in what quantities they pleased. At the time of their rising greatness, they imported their goods in large ships, but upon the decline of their trade, they went thither in galliots. They first put into the harbors of Nango and Firando; afterwards they went to Nangasaki. The gain upon the goods imported, was at least cent. per cent., and they got not a little upon what they exported. Had the Portuguese enjoyed the trade to Japan but twenty years longer, upon the same footing they did for some time while it was most prosperous, they would have had there been transported out of this Ophir to Macao, and thence to Europe, as much as would have been a plenteous flow of gold and silver in that town, as there was in Jerusalem in the time of Solomon. In the last years of their going to Japan, when their trade was in the greatest decline, 2,350,000 taels, besides 287 Portuguese and their wives and family families, were carried on board four ships from Nagasaki to Macao." This was in the year 1636. Pride and covetousness, the result of their great prosperity, proved the ruin of the Portuguese in Japan. The detection of a plot, which, in connection with some native Christians, they formed against the emperor and his throne, brought on them a deathblow; and in 1637, drew forth the following edict:—

"No Japanese ship or boat whatever, nor any native of Japan, shall presume to go out of the country; those who act contrary to this shall die; and the ship, with the crew and goods aboard, shall be sequestered till further orders. All Japanese who return from abroad shall be put to death. Whoever discovers a priest, shall have a reward of 400 to 500 shuels (£500) of silver, and for every Christian in proportion. All persons who propagate the doctrine of Christians, or bear this scandulous name shall be imprisoned. The whole race of the Portuguese, with their mothers, nurses, and those that nurse them, shall be banished to Macao. Whoever presumes to bring a letter from abroad, or to return after he has been banished, shall die, with all his family; also, whoever presume to intercede for them shall be put to death. No nobleman, nor any soldiers, shall be suffered to purchase anything of a foreigner, on pain of death." After this, Portuguese made some unsuccessful attempts to renew the trade, but in 1641 they finally abandoned the country.

One single feat of the Spaniards, which was played off in the harbor of Nagasaki, will give a good idea of their conduct in Japan; it took place after the trade was interdicted. A large Spanish ship of three decks anchored in the harbor, and orders were forthwith issued for her destruction together with all on board. The prince who was appointed to put these orders into execution, immediately surrounded the ship with a fleet of well armed boats The Japanese soon boarded the ship in great numbers; but the Spaniards, who had retired beneath the first deck, set fire to some powder, which immediately blew up the deck and blew up the deck, destroying both it and the Japanese upon it. This was repeated three times, and until the three decks were destroyed. "By these repeated blows," says Kæmpfer, from whom we quote, "the harbor was covered with Japanese, dead, wounded, and bruised, before they could so much as get near the Spaniards, who defended themselves with the greatest bravery for some hours, and not surrendering till they were all killed to a man. This attack, wherein upwards of 3000 Japanese lost their lives, lasted full six hours. Incredible treasures were found afterwards at the place where the ship sunk, and it is said, that above 100 chests of silver were taken up." This account may or it may not be true; we find no mention of the tragical story except in Kæmpfer, who saw no reason for 'doubting the truth thereof.' The Japanese had been provoked to perpetrate this cruel deed by a no less horrible act of the Spaniards,—the sinking of a Japanese junk with all hands on board. This occurred near the Philippines, and about a week before the Spanish ship entered the harbor of Nangasaki.

In 1601, the Dutch were allowed the privilege of a free trade to Japan. They came at once into competition with the Portuguese; and they spared no pains or expense in trying to please the governmens, hoping thereby to gain an ascendency over their rivals. There was nothing in the range of possibilities, which the early Dutch adventurers were not willing to undertake for the advancement of their gain. Kæmpfer illustrates this fact by the following narrative: 'About 40,000 Christians, reduced to the most desperate condition by the many unparalleled cruelties and torment, which many thousands of their brethren had already suffered, and which they themselves had till then very narrowly escaped, retired to Simabara, a fortified place, resolved to defend their lives to the utmost of their power. The Dutch upon this, as friends and allies of the Japanese, were required to assist in the siege of Simabara, and the impending total destruction of the besieged Christians. M. Koekebecker, who was then director of the Dutch trade and nation at Firando, having received orders to this effect, repaired thither without delay, on board a Dutch ship, and with a fortnight battered the town with 426 balls. This conduct was entirely to the satisfaction of the Japanese.' And this is Kæmpfer's note on the same subject: 'so great was the covetousness of the Dutch, and so great the power of the Japanese gold, that rather than quit their prospect of trade, they willingly underwent an almost perpetual imprisonment, (for such is fact is their situation in Desima,) and chose to suffer many hardships in a foreign country, to be remiss in performing divine service on Sundays and solemn festivals, to leave off praying and singing of psalms in public, entirely to avoid the sign of the cross, the calling upon Christ in the presence of the natives, and lastly, patiently and submissively to bear the abusive and injurious behavior of those proud infidels' (the Japanese), 'than which nothing can be offered more shocking to a generous and noble mind.'

Quid non mortalis pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames!

Desima, the present residence of the Dutch, stands in front of Nagasaki, and is considered as one of the streets of that city. Its latitude is about 32° 40′ north. The island, for so it is frequently called was raised from the bottom of the sea, and its foundations are built with freestone. Its shape resembles a fan without a handle, being of an oblong figure, the two longest sides of which are the segments of a circle. The island is about 230 paces long and 80 broad; and is 'enclosed with pretty high deal boards, covered with red tiles, on the top of which is placed a double row of pikes, the whole being very weak.' The houses, and the whole island, were built by the inhabitants of Nagasaki, to whom the Dutch pay a heavy rent. All the houses are built of wood, and 'are withal very sorry and poor looking.' On the bridge, and on the island, which connects it with the town, there are guard-houses and police stations; in a word, the whole establishment is, what some of the Dutch writers have declared it to be, a complete prison.

The English reached Japan in 1600. William Adams was the first adventurer; he was admitted to an audience with the highest authorities of the empire, and was requested to invite his countrymen to open a commerce with Japan. In consequence of this, captain Saris repaired thither in 1613, and succeeded in forming a treaty, of which we quote the two first articles, specifying some of the privileges granted to the English. 1. "*Imprimis*, We give free license to the subjects of the king of Great Britain, viz., sir Thomas Smith, governor and company of the East Indian merchants and adventurers, forever safely to come into any of the ports of our empire of Japan, with their shippes and merchandizes, without any hindrance to them or their goods. And to abide, buy, sell, and barter, according to their owne manner, with all nations; to tarry here as long as they shall thinke good, and to depart at their pleasures; 2. *Item*, We grant unto them freedom of custom, for all such merchandizes as either now they have brought, or hereafter shall bring into our kingdome, or shall from hence transport to any foreign part; and doe authorize those shippes that hereafter shall arrive, and come from England to proceed to sale of their goods and merchandizes, without further coming or sending up to our courts, &c." When Saris left the court of Japan he was furnished with a letter and presents for the king of Great Britain. A factory was forthwith established at Firando, and trade commenced on a liberal footing. Junks were purchased and employed in trade with Siam, Lewchew, &c. But intestine wars, and rivalries among the foreigners, had already arrived at a high pitch, all of which were very unfavorable to British interests. The consequence of which was that the English very soon left the country. All their subsequent efforts to renew their trade have proved ineffectual. The Dutch alone have repeatedly tried to open a commerce with the Japanese, but without success. The Chinese are treated with great indignity in Japan, and their trade is subject to severe restrictions. A considerable part of the Chinese cargoes consists of English woollens. The merchants from Corea and Lewchew, are treated even worse, if possible, than the Chinese. Thus, while there is reason to believe that foreign intercourse would be highly beneficial to the Japanese, and most acceptable to that people, we see all nations, with exceptions scarcely worthy of notice, excluded from their country. The population of Japan, it is believed, cannot be less than twenty-five millions. Were the country thrown open to the enterprise of the present age, it would be to the world like the creation of a new kingdom; and the achievement of an object, so devoutly to be wished, might by united effort be easily effected. The right of a nation to close and bar every avenue to its dominions, is a subject which deserves the careful consideration of every statesmen and philanthropist of this enlightened and enterprising age; and the man, or body of men, who shall cause freedom and liberty, and their accompaniments, to triumph throughout eastern Asia, will be numbered in future times among the benefactors of the human race.

(From the New York Tribune.)

THAT LIGHTNING TRAIN.

We have the greatest regard for the American Eagle. Whether we consider him ornithologically, metaphorically, oratorically, heraldically, poetically or numismatically, that "fierce gray bird with a bending beak" is, in our opinion, to speak colloquially, "one of the birds." We like to recognize him everywhere—upon his native cliff, upon the flag of our country, and upon the coin of the Democratic realm. We are respectable even upon the new cent, where he appears like a dying quail; he is royal upon the golden coin to which he gives his name; he is imperial upon those pieces having the strength of XX. Thus considering all other birds to be mere titmice and sparrows in comparison with the Bird of our Country, it affords us the purest patriotic pleasure to behold him upon all occasions spread to the utmost latitude and longitude, and measuring from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, from the beak to the claws, the greatest possible number of feet. When thus trussed, as if for broiling, we see in him an emblem which Quarles might have envied, not only of the spread of our beloved institutions, but of the toils in which we must be engaged before we can spread to a tolerable extent. Especially are we pleased to notice the dilation of our beloved bird in Great Britain. In that island, whenever he can contrive to roost there, it is particularly his duty to swell. We despise a lion. We know that all lions are cowards, and that their only natural way of carving their toil is between their legs. We know that every pinfeather and tail-feather of our eagle carries dismay to the lionine heart. We have with childish glee seen the craven beast stirred up by the keeper of a menagerie, pole in hand—how much more delightful to behold him in the land of his adoption, flouted in his very mane by our own native fowl!

We have been betrayed into these natural and national reflections by noticing that at a Fourth of July celebration dinner of American merchants in Liverpool upon the lastblessed occasion a gentleman by the name of Train—he ought hereafter to be called Lightning Train—brought out our bird and placed

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *December*, 1857, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for the past 7 years.

December 1857.—12 rainy days.

	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.
1	58	52	17	51	42
2	58	45	18	55	45
3	56	45	19	60	45
4	55	42	20	55	46
5	55	40	21	57	49
6	55	43	22	55	42
7	60	47	23	48	40
8	63	56	24	48	42
9	64	51	25	49	41
10	53	49	26	53	40
11	55	38	27	44	33
12	52	38	28	45	31
13	46	32	29	46	32
14	53	42	30	47	38
15	52	45	31	53	38
16	49	42			

Average of last 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 53, *Min.* 42 / Rainy days 4.

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

223—Powell (Prof. Baden) Christianity without Judaism.

502—Strickland (Agnes) Lives of the Queens of Scotland, vol. VII.

509—Wellington (Duke of) Supplementary Despatches, vol. II.

682—Jamieson (Mrs.) Lives of the early Italian Painters.

683—Kildare (Marquis of) The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors.

684—Sandford (T. D.) Studies of the Great Rebellion.

685—Bannister (S.) Life of William Paterson, the Founder of the Bank of England, 2 vols.

686—Francjeu (Dusabloc) The Parisians, their Manners, Customs, &c.

687—My escapes from the Mutinies of Oudh, 2 vols.

1070—Barth (Henry) Travels in North and Central Africa, vols. IV. and V.

1218—Cook (G. Wingrove) China in 1857 58.

1219—Winter (Christopher T.) Six months in Burmah.

1830—Leatham (Edward A.) Charmione, an Athenian Tale, 2 vols.

2308—Clarke (Mrs. Stirling) The Habit and the House.

23—Parliamentary Papers—China. November 24. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Nov 19	Tamar	B. bark	556	Ross	Formosa	Nov 8	Coals	Order
.. 21	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Dewitt	Liverpool	July 9	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 21	Hellespont	B. str	350	Crockett	Hongkong	Nov 15	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Fernandes	Por. str	231	Xavier	Macao & Amoy	.. —	Sundries	P. Loureiro
.. 21	Ann	A. bark	641	Munro	Japan	.. —	do	Russell and Co
.. 21	John Wade	A. bark	639	Chamberlain	Fuchau	.. —	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 22	Psyche	Da. bk	244	Weaver	Macao	.. 3	do	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 23	Wilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Amoy	.. 6	Rice, &c.	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 23	Menelus	B. ship	518	Williamson	Liverpool	May 29	General	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 23	Syrian	B. brig	228	Hodgeton	Keelung	Nov —	Coals	A. R. Tilby

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov 19	Sarah H. Snow	A. bark	425	Higgins	Hongkong	Re-exprts	Russell and Co
.. 20	Eliza Jane	Sin. bk	180	Yang-hoon	Amoy	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 21	Ino	A. ship	895	Plumer	New York	Tea &Silk	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 22	Vindex	B. schr	179	Morice		Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 22	Goh Chin	B. bark	310	Saunders	Ningpo	Ballast	P. & D. N. Camujee and Co
.. 23	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 24	Pejop	Sp. bk	353	Zabala	Amoy & Manila	Silk & Su.	P. Loureiro
.. 24	Tory	B. bark	451	Hume	Amoy & S'pore	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Sea Nymph	B. bark	464	Morwick	Swatow	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Hannibal	Ha. bg	142	Livoni	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 25	Lanrick	B. brig	287	Thompson	Fuchau	Silk & Su.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Wellington	B. ship.	402	Atkinson	London	Tea &Silk	Blenkin, Rawson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutten	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Allpore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessuwjee Sewjee and Co		
Amitou	July 8	B. bark	511	Briland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	1st prox.
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Vaucher, Frères		
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	254	Pounsberry	E. Waller		
Ann	Nov 24	A. bark	641	Munro	Russell and Co		
Augusta Aurora	Nov 18	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Bella Rosa	Sept 1	Sp. bk	414	Marcaida	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	eld 23d
Bentek	Sept 30	Sin. bk	600	Phillips	E. Waller		
Bertha	Sept 11	Hre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustan and Co	Hkong&Macao	30th inst
Beverley	Nov 5	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	eld 25th
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	294	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 5	B. ship	510	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Canton Hack	Nov 4	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co		
Caraculin	Sept 22	B. ship	310	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Caroline	Nov 15	Old. bg	276	Rohde	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Catherina	Nov 4	Ha. bk	246	Hanzen	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Denia	Oct 26	Sp. sch	230	Barrosa	P. Loureiro	Manila	Early
Dennis Hill	Nov 13	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	Early
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	450	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Euphrates	Oct 17	B. bark	420	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co	Amoy	eld 22d
Fernandes	Nov 21	Por. str	231	Xavier	P. Loureiro	Amoy, H'kong and Macao	To-day
Gamtlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co	London	
Ghazra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Godafroy	Nov 13	Fr. bk	282	Le Compte	Siemssen and Co		
Hellespont	Nov 21	B. str.	350	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Henry Harbeck	Oct 30	A. ship	714	Tyne	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Imina Brons	Nov 14	Aus bk	406	Muller	Siemssen and Co		
Indien	Nov 13	Fr ship	705	Bourdase	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 10	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	Early
John Wade	Nov 24	A. bark	639	Chamberlain	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Kamehameha IV.	Nov 5	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	377	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kremlin	Nov 13	A. bark	662	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	323	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magnipurb	Nov 13	Da. sh	404	Reimer	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Crosby	Prazar and Co / A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Fu.& Chinchew	eld 26th
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	Nov 13	A. bark	394	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Memoria	Nov 24	B. ship	510	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co	Fuchau	eld 24th
Nob	July 27	A. ship	1151	Baxter	Russell and Co	New York	
Nicolay 1st	Oct 15	Rus. sh	596	Krogius	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod		B bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	1st prox.
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Amoy & Sing.	eld 16th
Progressive Age	Oct 5	A. brig	290	Holmes	Order / A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Tai-wan-hoo & Amoy	Imdt.
Psyche	Nov 24	Da. bk	244	Weaver	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Lindsay and Co	London	
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Lasn	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ringlender	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sin. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Shamrock Crown	Aug 7	Sin. sh	360	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Spirit of the North	Nov 9	B. ship	671	Martin	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	eld 25th
Swordfish	Nov 6	A. ship	1051	Crocker	Olyphant and Co		
Syrian	Nov 23	B. brig	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	470	Dereix	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh	547	Poubert	Turner and Co		
Tamar	Nov 19	B. bark	556	Ross	Order		
Trons	Aug 12	B. ship	662	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Amoy	eld 23d
Versailles	Nov 5	B. ship	626	Carter	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Wilhelmine	Nov 24	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Virginia	Sept 30	Ber. bk	369	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Walter	Aug 29	Sin. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Amoy	
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co		
Wycliffe	Nov 17	B. bark	368	Gunton	A. Howard		

87 Merchant Vess.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	18	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M screw corvt	21	..	220	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Balfour	60
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	502	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Falkatoon	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	345	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	H. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.

Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June; Star of the North, and Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 11th Sept.

Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.

Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	21	24	15	28	22	26	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	2 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	16	20
1854	Monthly	28	28	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	2	12	8	—	4	8 & 28	none	13
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	12
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 16
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	—	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	3	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	—	3 & 30
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 28	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	10	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds.	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,027	6,425
1845-46			12,450,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,146	15,572
1847-48			12,711,442	21,176
1848-49			18,363,074	18,124
1849-50			23,363,376	13,737
1850-51			36,722,316	17,243
1851-52			37,675,000	20,054
1852-53			49,431,600	24,076
1853-54			50,813,442	28,339
1854-55	45,383,816	34,825,429	80,221,245	53,065
1855-56	29,115,373	30,184,692	59,299,965	57,163
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,169
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,327	51,317,002	46,291

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,362	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	45
1849-50			13,867,497	13,167	1,618,829	3,971,879	5,623,708	615
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	2,781,899	7,316,641	11,068,340	756
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	704
1852-53			37,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,000	22,900,300	524
1853-54			29,836,188	25,183	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,963	1,154,373	22,584,306	23,738,681	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,273	2,291,443	20,050,537	22,329,979	1,183
1856-57	10,607,084	10,791,487	21,401,571	90,323	381,552	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,847
1857-58	22,115,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,746	315,363	17,625,806	17,941,169	1,503

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1857, *to* 30*th June*, 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	318,103	17,623,806	17,941,109	1,503
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,853*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,		37,823	497,969	91
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,686	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	
Total	23,992,260	25,972,936	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 261 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	90
Sept 6	Sternway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249 377	3.08
.. 18	Challenger	698	do	221,400	218,500	440 400	3.12
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do	37,832	228,356	265,869	2.29
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	872	do	203,800	240,500	441,700	3.11
.. 14	Assyrian	854	do	288,149	353,953	621,902	1.26
.. 25	Wellington	402	do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1.31
Cleared	Strathmore	450	do	429,755		429,755	1.351

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858. *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	573,110	137:16	10,400		
.. 9	Quickstep	522	do	706,803	706,803	19:20			
.. 13	Hotspur	863	do	831,200	831,200	222:19	12,770		
.. 15	Pampero	1375	do	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:09	1,775		
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	1,277,100	1,277,100	23:02	10,500		
.. 21	Mandarin	776	do	718,461	718,461				
Nov 7	Eureka	1051	do	1,051,325	1,051,325	36:09			
.. 8	Kate Hastings	418	do	390,142	390,142				
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do	861,500	861,500	39.95	4,000		
.. 21	Ino	895	do	639,258	639,258	48:94			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From* 1*st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From* 1*st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1858. *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1.276
Aug 7	Aden, str.	812	do	2.031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	909
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do	2.629
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do	2.720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Nemu, str.	970	do	3.023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	230	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,287
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	Dg
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	do	1.879
.. 6	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	2.265
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do ..ed Amoy	15
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	230	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.	812	do	1.904
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	do	3.018

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